# The Times.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SUNDAY APRIL 15, 1894.

THE TIMES DAILY COUPON DIRECTORY IS ON PAGE 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music, Grau Opera Company, in "Paul Jones" to-morrow even-

MEETINGS AND EVENTS MONDAY.

Libertas Lodge of Perfection, St. Albans' Hall.
Pickett Camp. C. V., Central Hall.
Ivanhoe Lodge, K. of P., Ellett's Hall.
Syracuse Division, No. 4, Uniform Rank,
K. of P., Odd-Fellows' Hall. Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows'

Richmond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Belvidere Annwan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's Indianola Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's Grey Eagle Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. Richmond Paper Hangers' Union, Eagle

East-End Lodge, Golden Chain, Corcoran West-End W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A.

Pariors.
R. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Powhatan Hall. Grace Court, E. L. of A., Central Hall, Virginia Lodge, Tonti, Ellett's Hall, West-End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Clay-Street

Baptist church. descue Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gatewood's

Charity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Myrtle Temple Lodge, I. O. G. T., Pine-Street Baptist church. McGill Catholic Union, Cathedral Hall. Carpenters' Union, Concordia Hall. Company "E," First Regiment, Armory. Jefferson Castle, K. G. E., Jr. O. U. A. M.

Junior Y. M. C. A., Reception and Supper, Y. M. C. A. Building. General Meeting of Moody Committee, 5 P. M., Y. M. C. A. Building.

MR. PORTER ON FREE COINAGE. Mr. J. W. Porter, of Albemarle, thinks the journals which oppose the free coinage of silver are unwilling to give his side a hearing. But The Times, although rejecting utterly the ordinary free silver ideas, believes in the full and free dis-

cussion of all questions, and we therefore

publish this morning a letter from Mr.

Porter, which will be found in another

column. There is not much in this which we think requires a reply, but we will submit a remark on one or two points.

What Mr. Porter says of Egypt and Australia amounts to this: When they borrowed the money they owe they got good, hard, solid gold dollars (pounds really) of full value, and they contracted to pay each year 3 per cent, interest in gold while they retained the principal. Egyptian cotton and other products and Australian wool are lower in price today, perhaps, than they were when this money was borrowed. Mr. Porter says tion for our ante-bellum rights may be that is because gold has become much dearer, although all the gold that was in the world when the loan was made is still in the world, and it has been enor mously increased annually ever since. We say it is because more Egyptian and Australian products are brought into the world than the world wants. If we in America should, unfortunately, suffer a complete blight and destruction of our cotton and wool crops this year, Mr. Porter would see Egyptian and Australian farm products take such a rise that the Egyptian and Australian farmers would be able to pay their interest more handly than when they borrowed the money. Men must abide by their bargains as they make them, or we have nothing fixed and steady in life. We are not to get frightened and debaue our money merely because production becomes so abundant that the prices of articles fall

Mr. Porter thinks the value of money is not determined by the labor which is required to take it from the earth, but by the labor required to get possession of that which is in the world. This is undoubtedly true from the burglar's stand-

his claim, to what he says is a fact, which may be a fact for aught we know, that every coined dollar in the world cost two dollars to produce it. But what is meant by this statement? Is it meant that it cost a certain sum to take \$1,000,-600 of gold from the earth in 1750, but that methods have so improved that the same million can now be taken from the earth for one-half that cost? If that is what is meant we don't see what is has to do with the discussion. Or is it meant that men's passion for

working mines has led them into all sorts of wild and extravagant ventures in mining which has caused each dollar they produced (which, being practically indestructible, remains with us, though produced a thousand years ago) to cost jouble as much as that dollar is now worth in purchasing power? If this is what is meant, and we suppose it is, then it is the most complete demonstration of the proposition that the value of a dollar is to be referred to the labor required to produce it. For although it ost double as much labor to produce a dollar in 1750 as it does now, nevertheless that 1750 dollar must come down in lar produced to-day; or its place will be supplied by one produced to-day, and it will be pushed on one side to enjoy in field than it takes to dig one out of the earth, he will labor for it in the cornfield. If he can obtain a gold dollar by less labor in mining for it than in working for it in a corn-field, he will mine for it. So that at last the value of the dollar depends upon the labor necessary to obtain it, and that whether secured on the surface of the earth or dug out of its

We must confess to great surprise in Mr. Porter citing the case of long-time bonds. People will certainly not buy longunderstood that they will be paid in the best dollars existing when they buy them they will subscribe to them. If a question be reserved of the right of the lender to pay in another and less valuable dollar, they will certainly not subscribe. It is all-important, therefore, to long-time bonds that it be understood in the market when they are offered that they will be paid at maturity in the best dollar then existing.

Mr. Porter thinks that the great blessing of two dollars is that "by law either would be convertible, at the will of the is where the trouble comes in. It would sent of the parties. In other words, the to force the creditor to take whichever vice in the bimetallist's argument. He of law for the will and consent of the parties. He would make all contracts one-sided, and that the debtor's side. But the bimetallist must remember that in all contracts there are two parties, each of which is entitled to exactly the same The creditor is entitled to exactly the same consideration as is extended to the debtor. In other words, contracts must be time for the debtor to ask consideration is before he enters into his contract. After it is formed he must abide by it as he has made it, or confusion and anarchy must result.

#### REPEAL WITH INSPECTION.

We are very sorry to learn from the Washington chit-chat that the Democratic caucus on State banks is not thought to have helped along the cause of repeal of the 10 per cent. tax. Those who attended the caucus insisted on an unconditional repeal of the tax, whereas many Democratic members who are willing to repeal it if superintendence of the State banks is left to the Federal Government refused to attend the caucus because they are in the minority, but would have been bound by its action if they had gone into it. It is thought in Washington that a more conciliatory course on the part of the extreme repealers would have got a committee representing both views to frame a law that might have passed. We are, ourselves, for the unconditional repeal of the law, but we would much rather see it repealed with Federal control left to the Government than for the law to be left as it is. It is an unmitigated evil as it stands now. Repeal on the terms suggested would fail to give all the relief that the people are entitled to, but would be a very great relief.

Two years ago David M. Stone was the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce. The agitation for the repeal of this tax may be said to have begun about that time from a short article written by him, not for his paper, but | over his own name in a review. His towering reputation in finance and political economy gave such an impetus to the movement that the revival of agitafairly said to have been in that article. It does not contain one word on the necessity for Federal supervision of the State banks. It is for unconditional re-

peal. Since then he has retired from the position of editor of the Journal of Commerce, and, although that paper is still edited with great ability, it is no disparagement to its present management to say that its articles do not average up with Mr. Stone's. In an elaborate editorial article a day or so back, commenting on the state of affairs at Wash-legten in this connection, the Journal of ington in this connection, the Journal of Commerce says:

The mere unconditioned restoration of would, however, be a very dublous con tribution towards such a settlement. It would rather be the means of making rely because production becomes so undant that the prices of articles fall confusion worse confounded. Alone and without new provisions, the repeal of the tax would simply relegate us back to the conditions that yielded money everywhere distrusted, often rejected or worthless, and, away from the point of the labor required to get possession of at which is in the world. This is unpublishly true from the burglar's stand-oint, but it is not true from the politico-secule standpoint, as Mr. Porter insecule standpoint, as Mr. Porter insecule it. Mr. Porter refers, in proof of

fails to insure the absolute street of the notes, a check upon excessive issues by any individual bank, and yet a breadth of issuing ability equal to all possible legitimate wants. With as many different laws regulating issues as we have different States, there could be no guarantee that the action would present these tee that the notes would possess these essential qualities; and the result would be a general discrimination against the circulation of State banks, with equal injury to the banks themselves and to the public who wheth the problem has problem to be problem.

the public who might otherwise benefit from the use of the notes. This is not what Mr. Stone would have written, and it is not what is dictated by sound principles either of finance or government. The demand that the central government shall exercise an inspection of and control over the paper currency of a people is a form of the hatethat men are not capable of making their paternal government always at elbow to child is not cheated.

Paper promises to pay money are not money, but are only substitutes for money, and they are traded off and swapped for just as wheat or corn is. The true theory is that the individual must protect himself by his own care and judgment when he takes corn, and equally also when he receives paper promises to pay. In starting a banking system that is based upon this idea some "wild cat" banks may get into operation (though, in old and settled communities such a thing is hardly possible), and some persons may have worthless notes left on their hands. But banking with issues of notes is like every other business. To be sound and healthy it has to be built up by the processes of evolution, under the influence of the laws of demand and supply. It only needs to be left alone, and men will soon begin to use the notes of those banks questionably sound, and the "wild catand go out of business for want of customers. A government superintendence may give a monetary credit and circulacredit is finally determined, without regard to the government officers, by the opinion men have of the resources of the bank and the way in which it is managed.

Government inspection of banks is socialism, and a legacy left us by the war. Sound banking and sound bank notes grow up with a community as a part of its development, and this should not be hampered and embarrassed because a few his face, his words show that he is

HON, J. STERLING MORTON. No sounder views on tariff and money have been presented by any man in the United States than by the vision, that prevents farmers' from makreceive an injury. But the point which we wish to make is to give our readers performed just as they are made. The Mr. Morton's speech in Boston last Thurs-Men's Democratic Club, of Massachusetts, commemorative of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. The speech is a gem, and we here quote it in part. He said:

No statute has ever been proposed to prevent the thoughts of a pauper coming in competition with the cerebrations of a millionaire, and in the great mental marts or the intellectual boards of trade of the globe there is no protection to the thinking industry. The doctrine of pro-tection is avowedly to increase produc-tion. But protection cannot create demand. Even the brainlest and most eminent advocates of a protective tariff do not assert that it creates greater appetite for food or larger stomachic capa-bilities for digestion and assimilation. And while protection holds that a home market is, a paradise for the American farmer, it fails to illuminate the fact that the American farmer can produce more under normal conditions in a single year than his countrymen can consume

There are two classes of men who advocate free trade. They first believe in it and advocate it because they love entitled to use the legitimate earnings of his own mind and person to the best advantage of himself and family, and that to do this he should be allowed to exchange his earnings wherever he can get for them the most of those things which he desires. The second class of the advocates of commercial freedom are among the later recruits in the contest for liber-ty to commerce. These individuals have joined because they thought they saw in the advocacy of lower tariff taxes and ultimate commercial freedom the possibility of political prominence and po-sition. There are also two classes who support a tariff for protection. The first is made up of the protectees themselves. The second is composed of those whom the protectees bamboozle by preselyting. persuasion, palaver, and their peculiar and sometimes pecuniary methods and means. But I have for a long time car-ried the belief that the Federal power to tax was never intended to be used except for public purposes

The constant endeavor of protectionists is to impress the American people with the fact that free trade is of English origin, but they forget that in June, 1787, at Philadelphia, the convention forming the Constitution of the United States the Constitution of the Child States of the American Union should be forever absolutely free. This idea of liberty for commerce, like the idea of liberty for dence, which originated with our Pilgrim fathers, is thoroughly, purely, in-tensely American in conception, righteous in principle, and equitable in operation. statute, at a ratio of 16 to 1, it puts an artificial price on silver of \$1.29 cents per ounce, when its buillon value is less than 70 cents. There is no infant industry so day in the United States as that of coun terfeiting. The generous counterfeiter can afford to-day, with silver 62 cents an ounce to put into his dollar 480 grains

fails to insure the absolute safety of the a little tauntingly, about one of his friends who had gone off on a rampage. The Colonel with his usual brightness, answered: "My friend got drunk on brandy, and got sober again; yours got get sober."

Beyond question, it is a very bad thing to get drupk in the regular way; to desecrate the audience chamber of the soul. to befoul the seat of the affections, to poison the springs of life within us. to pervert the judgment, disorder reason, wake up the animal, besot the conscience, and transform the semblance of deity into the face of an ape. Oh. what a fall! The heaven-directed brow, made to be adorned by smiles of Heavful and pestiferous doctrine of the so- en, to be made the play-ground of prosticialist. It is part of the general idea tuted impulses, the sport of sensuality. It is a bad thing to be prostituted. own bargains, but must have a good | And yet a long way this side of such a deplorable condition the effects of pure watch each bargain and see that the wine may gladden and rejoice the heart. And God gave it for our happiness. And wine is the type of everything stimulating and enlivening. And there is hardly anything stimulating that does not, when abused, end in inebriety.

The party to whom Col. Ruffin referred was a veritable inebriate, he was blind drunk. His vision was oblique. His balances were fixed. His faculties were set He could see but in one direction; as it were, out of the corners of his eyes. He was the drunken slave of one idea All that differed with him were vicious. And he shone before the world as a man drunk with an idea. Like the Rev. Mr. Stiggins, he said to those about him: "G-jentlemen, my opinyen is, ye'all drunk." And the general world knew he

The misery is that we are, most of us drunk from some potion or other; only there are not sober ones enough to ar rest us. What are fanatics in anything only which are well managed and un- but drunkirds? Men may get heated to intensity by brooding over any one idea ters" will have to withdraw their notes till they reach the verge of insanity. Many such pass into the asylums. Many are left inebriated on the streets, to attend to their business, after a fashion. The original stimulating idea may be sound and right; but drinking too deeply and constantly intexicates. And a man may get a wrong notion into his head, and follow it, and be, for all the world, like a drunken man. A man may be drunk with personal ambition, or avarice, or any common passion. One may be dead drunk with self-conceit; so full of himself that he can hardly put his hat on. When he walks on the street his gait, his bearing, swindlers may possibly get in their work. drunk with inordinate self-conceit, drinking too deeply of his own merits and excellence. He has the "blind stag-

Regular poets and sentimentalists and the shallow literary are like the poor fellows that keep habitually steamed up, and never draw a sober breath, All enthusiasts are more or less inchriates, sharing in moderation the frenzy of the sybil. Indeed a man may be drunk with theological notions, and with sciemnity or with an excessive study of moral philosophy, metaphysics, or mere preprieties. He may think himself into semilunacy on the question of duty, too nicely study the limits of right or wrong. "The rigid righteous is a fool, etc." And what is a little passing hilarity compared to these chronic and protracted sprees! Soberness is a lofty, manly, and invat- friend. uable excellence. 'Tis government that makes men seem divine. The grace of Heaven, for all circumstances and conditions, teaches us that we should live soberly, righteous, and godly in this present evil world, and let our moderation be any amount of walking up and dow the open air, to cool off, to see things and ourselves, as we ought to see them, to get off our drunk, to get sober.

#### FOR OUR YOUNG MEN.

We care not what may be his faith or philosophy, but we believe there is no man, not even the professional and mercenary infidel and scoffer, who does not feel and know that the society of the moral and sober is preferable to that of the vicious and debauched.

The man who would not exert himself to throw such good influences around his own son or somebody else's son, and exert himself to defend them from the destroying effects of depravity, is either utterly heartless or already himself "a

vessel filled for destruction." As one of the means of protecting the lives of our young men from vice and encouraging them in reasonable and refining entertainments the Young Men's Christian Association was organized. Reofficial the property of the p in its spirit. Its benefit to these young men who have, in pursuit of a livelihood, been removed from home and thrown into the whirl of city life, cannot be estimated. To save one such noble young man were worth more than can be estimated in the cost of buildings and their operation. But how many have been kept in the paths of peace cannot be told.

We now hear that this institution here in Richmond is in danger of stopping for want of the means necessary for its support. Such a catastrophe is not to be contemplated.

It will cost some \$18,000 to pay off the lien upon the property and relieve the association of its floating debt. Its current receipts are sufficient to meet its ordinary expenses, but not to pay big Interest accounts and reduce debt.

The hundreds of young men who visit this building daily for its library, its gymnasium, its classes, its services, must not have the doors closed in their faces and be turned away to wander-who know where?

It would be a disgrace, not to say an incalculable injury to Richmond, to have such a termination of the good work which was begun nine years ago, when the first steps were taken which resulted in the excellent building and appointments we now have. Shall they be abandoned? Will our people permit it?

#### GOOD FRIENDS OF STATE BANK CURRENCY. The apparition of irresponsible State

banks issuing a flood of wild-cat bank notes that has scared so many of our country newspapers out of their wits seems to have no terror for the New York Financial Chronicle or the Journal of Commerce. No one will dispute that these are the leading financial papers of the country. The Chronicle in its latest issue favors the action of the Democratic caucus, advising the repeal of the 10-per cent. tax in an admirable article entitled "Why Not." But people have

of Ohio in 1842, and think the present National Bank system is the only redeemer through which our currency can be saved. They think the notes must be drunk on cold water; that sort never does | redeemed in Washington, the deposits must be kept in New York, or perdition will result; that we must continue to pay tribute to the large cities of the North; that there is no such thing as local values or credit or honesty which can be recognized, and that the rate of interest must always be double in the country towns what it is in New York. Home rule in finance is a bugbear to the National Bank fanatic. If the Populists could succeed in depriving National banks of some of their exclusive privileges and substituting safe State banks of issue they would atone for some of their wild follies. But men of business experience and common gense ought not to follow the blind teachings of those who have not learned the A B C of business.

The National banks can make dividends, but they can never supply an elastic currency. Population and wealth will increase while the currency of National banks diminishes. They only live on the 10-per cent, tax. Repeal that and business revives, money becomes safe, available, and cheap; continue the tax and we continue to pay interest to New York on every dollar we borrow from our local

#### DEATH OF STRATOR VANCE

Senator Zeb. Vance, of North Carolina, is dead. He passed away in Washington last night. The deceased had in part represented his State in the upper branch of Congress for more than twenty years. He was not only the North Carolina Senator, but during the dark days of Mahone's regime in this State our people looked upon him as our defended and protector, in the branch of the National Legislature in which they had no representative. In those days Virginia Democrats relied upon Senator Vance and his colleague to defend their interests. That the gallant North Carolinian performed this service well is attested by the affection with which he was regarded by our

The distinguished Senator was a man of fine abilities. Not only was he probably the best stump speaker known in the South, but he was equally as much at home in discussing the most important national issues before the Senate or in any other presence. Senator Vance served two terms as Governor of North Carolina, an office in which he displayed fine executive ability. But it was as a United States Senator and as a political orator that the deceased was best and most popularly known. No man was ever more loved-it probably would not be an exaggeration to say idolized-by the people of his State than Vance.

The announcement that he was to speak at any given point in the Old North State was certain to attract a vast crowd. His hold unon the good people of his State was not remarkable. It was simply the manifestation of their love for a pure and honest man; one who had never failed them, it matter not in what sphere he was called upon to act.

In the death of Vance North Carolina loses a gallant and distinguished son, and is here. We buy in lots of hun-Virginia an unswerving and strong

#### DEFICIENCY OF ANDIDATES.

The list of candidates which will be voted for at the coming primary election shows that in Madison and Monroe wards only two candidates offer in each ward known unto all men. Most of us require for the Board of Aldermen, where three at \$5, \$6.95, \$9.50, &c. In every ward, except Clay and Madi-

for the City Committee-a most important body.

There are no candidates at all for any office from Jackson ward.

This situation presents an awkward dilemma to our party managers. It seems to us that it can best be met by extending the time a few days for further accession of candidates. When the vacancies are known there will no doubt be suitable men found to fill them.

It won't do either to give up the primary or to have an incomplete ticket.

The New York Sun of Thursday, in its account of an interview of one of its who had the day before arrived from Italy, thus refers to the meeting between the two brothers;

"Dr. Field followed to his orother's house, 22 Gramercy Park, and was warmly welcomed by the great jurist, warmly welcomed by the great jurist, who kissed the minister's face as though they were both boys. Having satisfied himself that his brother's health was well-nigh perfect, Dr. Field hurried back to the office of his newspaper, the Evangelist, because he had to superintend the removal of the plant to new quarters. Dr. Weld began his labors as editor just fifty years ago, at 120 Nassau street. No other editor of a religious newspaper in this city can date the beginning of his editorial labors so far back as that." editorial labors so far back as that." The day following the scenes here de-

scribed the great lawyer's distinguished career had terminated.

#### EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Herald: To no man of the

New York Herald: To no man of the century are the American legal profession and the great public of clients so much indebted for improvement in the law as the distinguished jurist who died yesterday, full of honors and years.

No man ever raised a higher standard of the function of a lawyer or aimed more devotedly to reach it. In his own words, "The true function of the lawyer is not alone to guide his clients aright, not alone to gain lawsuits, not alone to win fame or fortune, but to make the law itself better."

On this principle Mr. Field acted from the beginning to the end of his remark-ably long career at the bar. Indeed, he devoted himself more zealously to the reform of the law than to its practice. Sixty years ago be entered upon, and to Sixty years ago he entered upon, and to the last labored for that reform—namely, codification—which he rightly conceived codification-which he rightly contents to be the most needful in the field of jurisprudence, and whose achievement would bring the richest fruits, not only to the legal profession, but to the great public at large.

New York Sun: Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, suggests that April 19th, the new holiday, be called Patriots' Day. This is all very well, but there ought to be another holiday to be called Orators' Day, on which Governor Greenhalge and the rest of the great orators could exhibit their proficiency. And it should be a rational holiday, so that not only Governor Greenhalge, but Governor Offerrall, William Jennings Bryan, Tams Bixby, and all the other honey-mouthed sons of speech could be heard at once. That would bring rain if anything would.

Part 5 of the Century War Book is now ready for delivery. Call at The Times office and see this valuable work. Coupon on page 2.

11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

RICHMOND, April 16, 1894.

THE COHEN CO.

All-Silk Satin Brocade, in Black,

New beauties in Grenadines,

Moire, Swivet, Danc de Laze Her-

nanies, Twisted Sewing Silk Grena-

Liberty Satines in Light and Dark

Shades-the newest and most de-

sirable Silk material-\$1 value for

go on sale Monday for 75c-the

Black All-Silk Satin Duchess will

Real India Silk, hand-made, in

New Swivel Crape at \$1.20.

New Tuxedo Silk Net, with trim-

\$1 Silk Chiffons, full 46 inches

New Tokia Crepes at 25c-every

NEW TRIMMINGS. There is

nothing in Dress Trimming that is

wanted this season but finds a place

here. Jets and Spankles until they

glisten to a full commotion, roc a

ment says: The fullest of the most

superior Windsor Scarf in the new

spring-opening checks. All colors

Dress Goods

50c grade and 3716c grade are

New sorts and sorts that are 500

The mistake of too many French

There is a lower price in Cotton

they be made? Come and see:

A FULL LINE OF LACES, LACE

JABOTS, LACE YOKES,

CHEMISETTES, CUFFS AND COLLARS ARE ADDED

TO THIS WEEK'S NOVEL FIES.

HOUSEWARE DEPARTMENT

Special Sale on Yellow Ware

4c 7c

Oval Dishes, 6-in. 7-in. 8-in. 9-in. 10-in.

1-pt. 11/2-pt. 1-qt. 11/2-qt. 2-qt. 2-qt.

3e 4e 5e 8e 12e 17e.

Butter Pots— 11g-th, 21g-ibs, 4-lbs, 6-lbs, 15c 23c 29c, 87c,

White Lined Pepkins-

White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, beautiful shape, with \$1.55 dozen, for \$1.15. Common China to

Individual Butters, Opaque China, lo

each.
White English China Soup Tureens, worth \$1.25 each, for 50c.
Solid Steel Color Cuspidors, white enamelied and banded, can't break, worth \$1.25 each, 50c.
Decorated Dinner Plates, English China, worth \$2 a dozen, 58c.
Decorated Meat Platters, worth \$1.25, for 50c.
Covered Dishes to match, 46c; regular worth \$1.

worth \$1. Handsomely Decorated Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, and worth \$22 the set, for \$13.16. Fire Polished Plain Table Tumblers, 20

Fancy Glass Cake Stands, 50c value, 15c.

We will have a big run on TIN-

WARE this week. Many specials,

Full size heavy Tin Wash Bollers, 33c

Large size Dish Pans, made of extra

Large size Dish Pans, made of extra heavy planished tin. Sc. Extra Deep Lipped Berlin Sauce Pans, fire-proof bottom, lic. Black Japanned Tea Trays, Persian border, and 13 inches, 14c. 2-quart Coffee Boilers, patent bottoms, 14c.

1-quart Covered Buckets, patent bot-

toms, 4c. Tennis Egg Beaters, flat wire, 2 for Lc. Three-Prong Flesh Forks, 12 inches long,

among which are:

Large Mixing Bowls—4-qts. 6-qts. 8-qts.

Lipped Bowls - 4-qts.

90

3e 5e 7e 9e 11c

More Bargains in the

Custard Cups, 29c dozen.

to-day were 69 and 750 earlier.

\$5, 6 and \$8 Suits to \$4.

The Gent's Furnishing Depart-

White-usual best value, 500-for

Double width in White and Cream,

only heretofore 98c., Monday be-

ginning at 50c a yard,

best of \$1 value.

worth \$2.50, for \$1.48.

wide, Pure Silk, for 69c.

29c a yard.

ming to match.

where 37

vard to \$3.

for 19c.

The beauty and convenience, the usefulness, comfort and advantages that are possible for any great store are all a step further to the front than at any time since its calling. Not a price ticket anywhere that needs scrutiny. The prices are fixed right, or better than right, before you are asked to see. Anderson's Scotch Ginghams in

the newest designs, Embroidered, Satin Stripes, Lace Effects, &c .-always the best value known at 35c-this week beginning in price at 19c. Solid colors among them Black All-Wool Imperial Serge,

46 inches wide, Lubin's makeequal in all respects to any ever sold by us at 85c a yard—the price is 500 a yard.

The self-same All-Wool Black Cashmeres that have been 50c a yard, as the standard of postage stamps, Monday 33c a yard.

Black All-Wool 40-inch Kyber Cloth for 39c a yard. These are three out of more than a dozen here at 250 a yard. The usual Black, most reliable special bar- good 25c goods at 161/5c.

9 pieces Bleached Table Linens, costing 50 to 70c a vard, are here to sell at 37c for a choice. Full | Dress Pa terns reduces \$10 Suits to width and double Damask.

The New French Welt White and Colored Grounds-new for Ladies' Fabric than you think for, Can and Children's Suits; scarce every where at 50c-here at 25c.

The remarkable SHIRT-WAIST SALE. Hundreds of dozens. Ladies' Black Silk Waists, full

li ed and of hand-made India Silklast year \$5.50 each-this season here at \$3.37. 17 various patterns of Percaline

Shirt-Waists, Laundered Collars than you could possibly imagine. and Cuffs, at 50c. 57 dozen Merrimack Print Shirt-

Waists at 25c. Same quality Boy's Shirt-Waists

at 121/2c each. 18 various novel effects in Ladies' Shirt-Waists.

## Wrap and Suit Department.

No house in Richmond tries to compete with us. Every new thing dreds. We sell them at prices that seem impossible.

The New "Tuxedo" Blazer Suit. Serge with Moire-a suit, tailormade, including White Vest-for \$14.25. Could not be made at home for \$20. Other Tuxedo Suits

an All-Wool Ladies' Blazer Sr. son, there is a deficiency of candidates | Others at \$2.50, costing more than | double.

Hundreds of garments for Misses and Children.

Ladies' Duck Suits, in novel effects, of English and French origin, from \$3.25 to \$10.75.

#### LADIES' WRAPPERS. Percaline, full gathered yoke.

back and front, drawn in at waist with girdle- 1 Wrapper for 75c. Others at 59 and 49c.

We are ready in the Millinery department as no other house in reporters with Mr. David Dudley Pield, Richmond is. The most perfect in all that pertains to Millinery, and prices of the most popular. New for Monday will be a special showing of half dozen new designs Children's Pattern Hats. Striking novelties.

## SILKS.

Our Silk buyers are sending new Silks and many new prices.

THE COHEN CO.

THE COHEN CO.

Large Japanned Dredge Boxes, 3c.

# J. E. ROSE & CO.,

1512 E. MAIN and 105 E. BROAD STREETS,

## Agate Ware.

We have a large stock of this ware. It will be sold at ONE-HALF THE REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.
BASINS, regular price 50c, sale price. 25c.
CUPS regular price 20c., sale price. 10c.
DIPPERS, regular price 40c., sale SAUCE PANS, regular price &c., sale SAUCE PANS, regular price @c., sale SAUCE PANS, regular price 'oc., sale COFFEE and TEA POTS, 2 quarts, roc.

### Crockery.

DISH, Iron Stone China, 16 inches... 17c. PLATES, Carisbad China........... 19c. CUPS and SAUCERS, Carisbad 10c. 

#### Tin and Woodenware. MATCH SAFES, assorted colors., FLAT IRONS, 5, 6, 7, 8 lbs, cach...

POTT'S IRONS, 3 irons, one haudle
DISH PAN, heavy block tin, 21 qts.
CLOTHES PINS, per dozen.
SPRINKLERS, 4 qts.
WALL SPLASHERS, neat design.
JAPAN WORK BASKET.
CLOTHES LINES, 39 feet long....

#### Glassware and Lamps.

TUMBLERS, neat engraving 6c.
TABLE LAMP, factory price 42 R 96
CRYSTAL GOBLETS 18 ELBERARY LAMP, with prisms 12 ELBERARY LAMP 18 ELBERT 18 ELBERT

#### Oi, Gas, and Gasoline Stoves.

1-BURNER OIL STOVE (fron wells). 36: 2-BURNER OIL STOVE (fron wells). 31: 2-BURNER GAS STOVE. 31: 3-BURNER GAS STOVE. 32:19

## J. E. ROSE & CO.,

1512 E. MAIN AND 105 E. BROAD STREETS.